

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.33

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January 15 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 37 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 57 48

January 15 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 45 2 p.m. 48
Humidity 79 67

3124 日二十月二十年卯乙

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK.

ANOTHER REPORTED LOST.

Reported Capture of Cetinje.

A CREW'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE SAVING OF MONTENEGRO.

January 15, 4.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bologna states that the first official reference to the recent events at Montenegro have been made in a speech by the member of the Italian Cabinet, Signor Barzilar. He said that to save Mount Lovitchan would have meant saving Montenegro, which was a huge task requiring two to three hundred thousand troops and an effort six times greater than was necessary to convey the same forces on home territory. He mentioned that the over-rating of the importance of Mount Lovitchan was due to foreign influences. Cetinje was a first class natural harbour, capable of accommodating the whole of the Austrian fleet, despite a possible menace from the top of Mount Lovitchan.

Although the barracks at Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovitchan adequate guns could not be brought up the mountain owing to the fact that there were no roads.

Signor Barzilar concluded by saying that the inevitable seas of the Allies would nullify the recent bold strokes by their enemies which had been accomplished in view of their need of hastening peace. "Our enemies can no longer count on the inadequate co-ordination of the Allies material or moral efforts."

RUSSIAN PRISONERS' TERRIBLE TALES.

January 15, 6.40 a.m.
A telegram from Bucharest states that Russian prisoners, who were employed in road making in Serbia, have escaped. They relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of Germans, whose treatment of Serbian girls and women has been too revolting to describe.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

January 15, 6.40 a.m.
According to the Times correspondent at Athens the Austrian Consul at Corfu has been arrested.

THE ITALIANS.

ANOTHER ENEMY SHIP LOST.

January 5, 5.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome gives detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29, and confirms the loss, already reported from several sources, of another enemy ship besides the *Lala Triglavi*.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

January 15, 6.40 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Rome a communique reports artillery actions at various points.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CETINJE.

January 14, 3.40 p.m.
A Vienna communique reports that Cetinje has been captured. January 14, 7.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest it is reported that Turco-Bulgarian troops have been sent to the Italian, Montenegrin and French fronts to replace Austrian and German troops that have been sent to Salonica and Bukovina.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

ANOTHER REVOLTING INCIDENT.

January 14, 5.15 p.m.
Viscount Bryce has received a telegram indicating the final destination of the manliest part of the Armenian nation. Fifteen hundred Sassur Armenians, who were famine-stricken, surrendered to the authorities, whereupon the Governor of Mesh ordered the men to be massacred and the women and children to be drowned in the Euphrates.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

January 14, 5.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the communique contains nothing important except the dispersal by the French artillery of German troops on Mesnil Hill.

A RE-VICTUALLING CONVOY DISPERSED.

January 15, 12.30 a.m.
The enemy's trenches at Giverny have been heavily bombarded, the parapets being considerably damaged. The artillery was active on both sides about Kemmel and Hill No. 60. A re-victualling convoy was dispersed east of Vailly and there was some successful mining south-east of Berry-au-Bac. Heavy artillery destroyed a blockhouse in the Forge region.

GREETINGS TO RUSSIA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONFIDENCE.

January 14, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that in a New Year message Mr. Lloyd George sends "Warmest Greetings to our valiant Allies" and adds that "the time is soon coming when on both fronts we shall face the enemy under conditions of complete equality as regards munitions and with the numerical advantage on our side."

MALAYAN AIR FLEET.

AN APPRECIATIVE COMMUNIQUE.

January 14, 10.50 p.m.
Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an appreciative communique with reference to the Aeroplane Fund raised in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. The money, he said, for the first ten aeroplanes had already been handed over to the War Office and the machines would be named the Malays, and numbered one to ten. The communique, after mentioning that Mr. Alma Baker, of Kinta, the organiser of the fund, had himself given one of the machines, emphasises that subscriptions had come from representatives of all the nationalities in the Peninsula and that several of the aeroplanes had been given by Chinese.

KAISER'S SPEECH "UNSATISFYING."

A BERLIN PRESS OPINION.

January 14, 10.50 p.m.
The *Berliner Tageblatt* is disappointed at the "vagueness" of the passage in the Speech from the Throne with reference to Electoral Reform, and describes the whole speech as unsatisfying.

WAR TELEGRAMS

THE SINKING OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

CREW'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

January 14, 11.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Malta says that the experiences of the crew of the *Clan Macfarlane*, which was proceeding to Bombay, were terrible. The *Clan Macfarlane* left Malta on December 28 and was torpedoed without warning on the 30th in a heavy sea the crew, numbering seventy-four, took to the boats. The submarine, which had hitherto not been seen, rose to the surface and asked Captain Swanton the nationality and name of the steamer, her tonnage, cargo and destination. She hastened the sinking of the steamer by gunfire and then disappeared. All the six boats were tied together and so they remained for three days battling with a mountainous sea on a ration of only half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice a day. On January 2, owing to a very heavy sea, two of the boats parted from the others and were not seen again. The men were at first cheerful, but the exposure and hardship told on the lascars. On the 4th, the Captain's boat, in which already two men had died, broke loose, and drifted away. The remaining boats, half-filled with water and the occupants half dead from exposure and starvation, drifted helplessly for three more long days and nights, during which the sea never abated. One after another eleven more lascars died and the survivors, numbering only twenty-four, were in a state of utter collapse when picked up on the 7th after eight days of misery and agony.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK.

FRENCH SUBMARINE EXPLOIT.

January 15, 1.00 a.m.
A Paris communique states that the French submarine, *Foucault*, sank an Austrian cruiser, of the *Novara* type, in the neighbourhood of Cattaro.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

SOCIALIST'S CRITICISMS IN THE REICHSTAG.

January 15, 7.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Socialist, Herr Simons, in the Reichstag, attributed the shortage of foodstuffs to wrong measures taken by the Government, and said that the diminution in the bread rations was a serious disappointment to the working classes, and the increase in the potato prices was a catastrophe.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW VICEROY.

PRAISES IN THE PRESS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Received, January 15.

The *Daily Graphic* says that few Viceroys have better served England in India than Lord Hardinge. Nothing has so endeared him to the people as the defence of the Indians in South Africa, which once seemed likely to provoke a conflict, but public opinion has since rallied to the view that an honourable and adequate place must be found for Indian representatives on the Councils of the Empire. His leaving India now is indeed a triumph for Lord Hardinge which may be some consolation for his sad domestic losses. His successor, says the *Journal*, has won distinction in New South Wales. In Lord Chelmsford India will possess a Viceroy of sterling character, who has proved his capacity and is capable of carrying on the best traditions of British rule.

The *Daily News* observes that Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia. He possesses many qualifications making for success in a very difficult office, but his task is not an easy one. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time and his very success must make his

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

successor's task hard even in the quietest times.

The *Standard*, in reviewing the situation in India, says that happily the general and fervent loyalty of all classes encourages the belief that no new and unforeseen anxiety awaits the new Viceroy, who has already won distinction in the self governing Dominions. Lord Chelmsford will be spared the grave anxieties of several of his predecessors. The hostility of Germany and the German-led Turk is only an external menace to the security of India and it is still a far cry from Kut-el-Amara and Kermanshah. There is no need to apprehend that Sir Percy Lake in Mesopotamia or the Russians in Persia will allow the enemy to get nearer.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Considerable damage has been caused by the floods in Holland. The island of Marken and the neighbouring town of Monnikendam have been submerged. Zwolle has also been badly hit. Many cattle have been drowned, but there is no loss of life. The level of the Zuyder Zee is at its highest.

TELEGRAMS

THE LISBON FIRE.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says that the fire spread to enormous proportions at night. The fire ended to-day by the falling in of the walls. About thirty persons were injured. The War Minister has declared that he is convinced that the fire was due to foul play.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LISBON.

MILITARY STORE ABLAZE.

Received, January 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon reports that a fire in a State military store has destroyed thousands of uniforms and a large quantity of material for boots. Up to the present three persons are reported killed and many injured. It is believed that the fire is due to incendiarism.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF TIDAL WAVE.

Received, January 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam states that a tidal wave has partly wrecked the railway to Dordrecht, interrupting communication with south Holland.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD CHELMSFORD APPOINTED.

Received, January 16.
It is officially announced that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India. Lord Chelmsford was born in 1853 and married the Hon. Frances Charlotte Guest, daughter of Baron Wimborne, in 1894, there being two sons and four daughters by the union. Lord Chelmsford was a member of the London School Board and an Alderman of London County Council. In 1905 he went out to Queensland as Governor of New South Wales.

ARBITRATION.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

Received, January 16.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that the First Chamber has adopted an Arbitration Treaty with China.

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